FLD-2U laser power supply

Partial discharge modifications

User Manual

Table of content

Common sections **3**

Specification (user defined) 3

Limitations 4

Current limit *4*

Maximal pulse energy *4*

Maximal repetition rate *7*

Specification (predefined) 8

Electrical specification *8*

Mechanical specification *8*

Overview 9

Safety 9

User interface **10**

Description 10

Front panel description *10*

Back panel description *11*

Synchronization pulse delay *11*

Pockels cell driver *12*

Operations (free-running) 13

Operations (q-switching) 13

Drawings 14

RS-232 interface **15**

COMMON SECTIONS

SPECIFICATION (USER DEFINED)

MAXIMAL OUTPUT POWER (SELECT ONE)

User defined parameter	Value (please fill this column)	Values allowed	Recommended values	Comments
Output power, W		any in range 500W – 1750W		
Maximal output voltage (Vmax), V		any in range 300V – 900V	450V, 700V	**Capacitance of internal capacitor battery depends on maximal output voltage (Vmax):** **300V – 450V – capacitance is 14000uF** **451V – 900V – capacitance is 3000uF**
I need parameters to be adjusted in ranges as follows	Please fill all fields			
I need Pockels cell driver inside		YES, NO		**If YES, please specify Pockels cell driver part number too** (only QBD-series Pockels cell driver may be embedded)
My flashlamp/flashlamps is/are as follows	Please fill all information you know			
I have special requirements		YES, NO		If YES, please describe your needs there:
I've read further pages and I understand all module's limitations		YES, NO		

	Min value	Max value
Voltage	**100 V**	**VMAX**
Pulse width, ms		
Repetition rate, Hz		
Synchro pulse delay, ms		

	1ST	2ND (if needed)	3RD (if needed)
K0, Ohm $A^{1/2}$			
Arc length, mm			
Bore diameter, mm			
Voltage drop (@500mA current), V			

LIMITATIONS

Laser power supply doesn't know what kind of flashlamp is attached to the module.
In the case of partial discharge it's a trouble, because in the case of partial discharge flash parameters strongly depend on flashlamp type.

As a result the customer must be responsible for parameters he requests from the module.

There are three major limitations

CURRENT LIMIT

FLD laser power supply has restrictions to its output current capability.

Warning! Output current, i.e. current through flashlamp cannot exceed 1kA value.
Overcurrent may cause module's failure

Since module doesn't contain any active protections from overcurrent, it's the customer's responsibility to ensure that operating current doesn't exceed 1kA limit.

Formulae
Peak current through the flashlamp during the pulse can be calculated as:
$I = \frac{U^2}{K0^2}$ where I is the current [A], V – voltage [V], K0 – flashlamp impedance [Ohm $A^{1/2}$]
Assuming 1kA current limit we obtain simplified formula that describes safe operations region
$U \leq 31.6\, K0$
If flashlamp K0 is unknown please use the formula as follows:
$K0 = 1.28 \frac{l}{d} \left(\frac{p}{p0}\right)^{0.2}$ where l is arc length [mm], d – bore diameter [mm], p – pressure [torr] (1 atm. = 760 torr), p0 – constant (= 450 torr for Xe-filled flashlamps)

MAXIMAL PULSE ENERGY

FLD laser power supply has also restrictions to the maximal pulse energy. These restrictions don't cause immediate module's failures, but we recommend considering them before operations, because they may cause delayed module's failure.

1. Firstly, pulse rectangularity depends on pulse energy and its ratio to the total energy stored in the capacitor battery. The higher pulse energy, the more non-rectangular pulse… Commonly used criterion is:

$$E_{pulse} \leq 0.1\, E_{cap}$$

   In such case pulse shape is almost rectangular (voltage drop in the end of the pulse is about 5%)

2. Secondary, lifetime of electrolytic capacitors used in power supplies with rectangular pulse shape depends on capacitor's discharge during the pulse. Capacitor manufacturers don't recommend to discharge more than 30% of energy stored in capacitor, i.e.:

$$E_{pulse} \leq 0.3\, E_{cap}$$

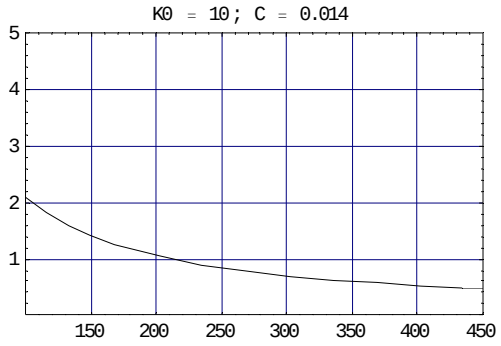
Using formulae for estimated pulse energy and energy stored in capacitor battery after calculations we obtain simplified criteria:

$$U t \le 0.1 \frac{C}{2} K0^2 \qquad U t \le 0.3 \frac{C}{2} K0^2$$

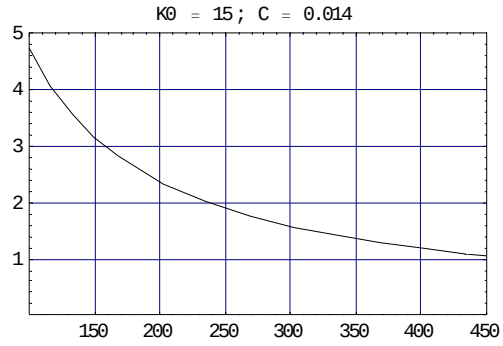
where U is voltage [V], t – pulse width [seconds], C – capacitance of capacitor battery [F], K0 – flashlamp impedance [Ohm $A^{1/2}$]

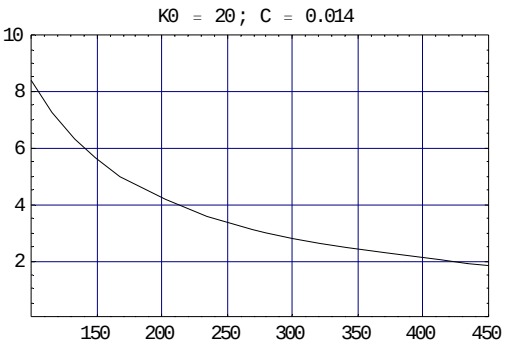
Some examples are given below. All plots depict the second, capacitor lifetime based, criterion; X-axis – voltage [V]; Y-axis – pulse width [milliseconds]. Area allowed with the criterion is in the left-bottom part of the plot.

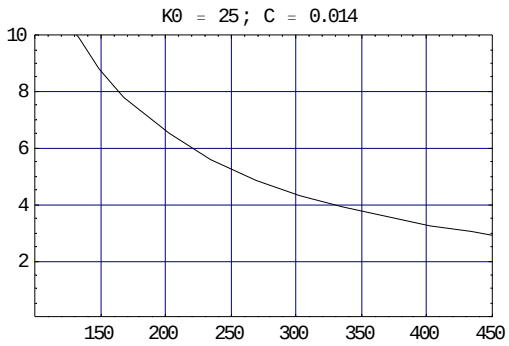
Capacitance 14 000uF (i.e. V_{MAX} is in range 300V – 450V)

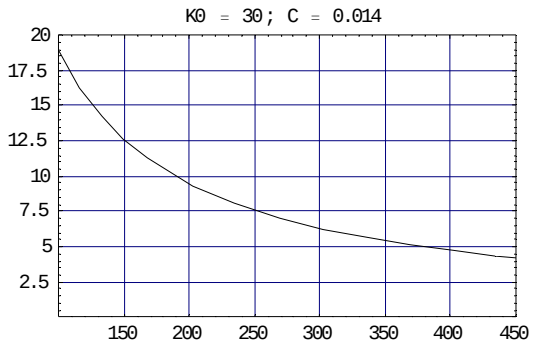


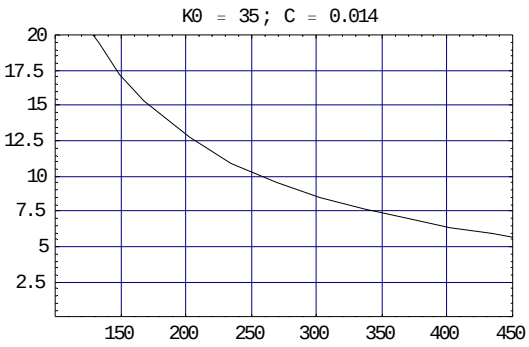
Maximal voltage based on 1kA current limit is 316V



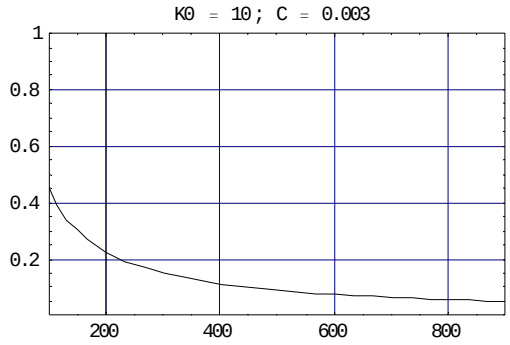




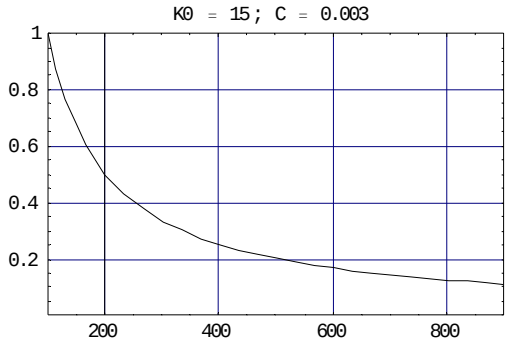




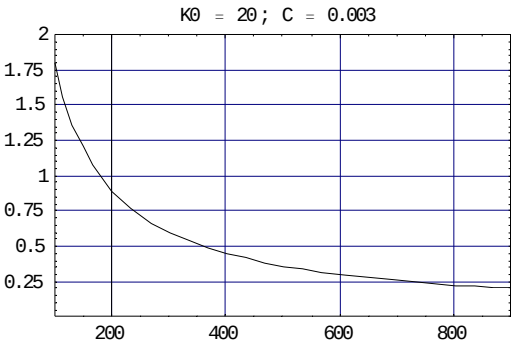
Capacitance 3 000uF (i.e. V_{MAX} is in range 451V – 900V)



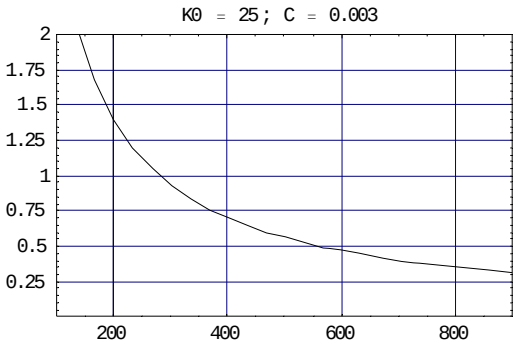
Maximal voltage based on 1kA current limit is 316V



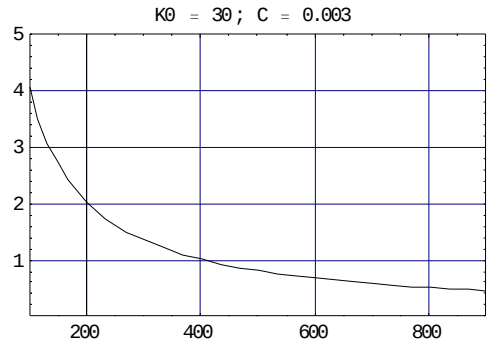
Maximal voltage based on 1kA current limit is 474V

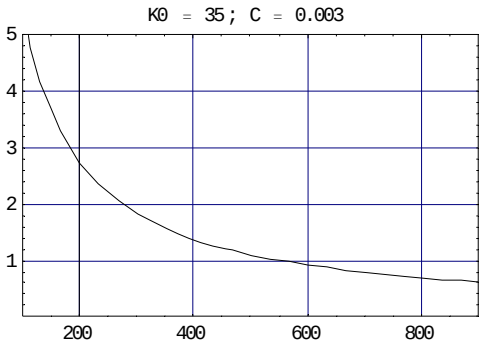


Maximal voltage based on 1kA current limit is 632V



Maximal voltage based on 1kA current limit is 790V





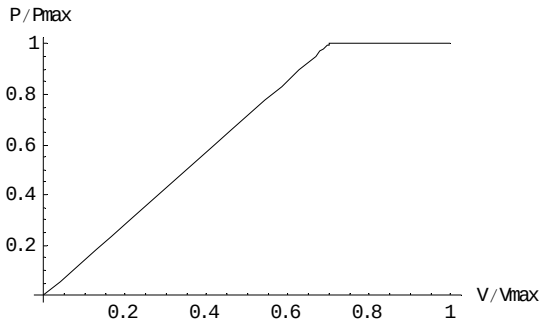
Recommendation: The lower K0 has your flashlamp the lower V_{MAX} should be chosen

MAXIMAL REPETITION RATE

First of all maximal repetition rate is limited with 100 Hz (hardware limit caused with IGBT switching losses)

Besides, maximal repetition rate is limited with maximal output power and pulse energy ratio.

Also customer must take onto consideration that maximal output power depends on output voltage. Maximal output power is equal to nominal output power in range about 70-100% of V_{MAX}. At lesser output voltages maximal output power decreases linearly to zero.



Recommendation: V_{MAX} should be chosen near real operating voltage.
Large gap between operating voltage and V_{MAX} decreases significantly the maximal output power

As a result, customer must operate in area limited with the following inequalities:

$$U \leq 31.6\, K0$$

$$t \leq 0.3\, \frac{C}{2}\, \frac{K0^2}{U}$$

$$f \leq 100\ Hz$$

$$f \leq \frac{P[U]}{U^3 / K0^2\, t}$$

SPECIFICATION (PREDEFINED)

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATION

Input:	
Input voltage	1 phase, 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz
Output:	
Max. voltage (V_{MAX})	*user defined in 300V-900V range*
Max. current	1000 A *(see also Current limit section)*
Pulse width	*user defined (see also Maximal pulse energy section)*
Repetition rate	*user defined (hardware limit – 100Hz)*
Max. output power (W_{MAX})	*user defined in 500W-1750W range*
Discharge:	
Discharge type	partial discharge
Capacitor battery	depends on V_{MAX} as: 300V – 450V – capacitance is 14000uF 451V – 900V – capacitance is 3000uF
Triggering:	
Triggering type	*user defined*
Triggering voltage	about 10 kV
Triggering pulse energy	about 100 mJ
Simmer supply:	
Simmer current	about 500 mA (other on request)
Max. simmer voltage	200 V
Open circuit voltage	1350 V
Pockels cell driver	optionally
Synchronization	1x synchro output
Synchro pulse delay time	*user defined*
Hardware protections:	from overvoltage, from overheating, from flashlamp breakdown, fuses
Environment:	
Operation temperature	0…+40 C
Storage temperature	-20…+60 C
Humidity	90%, non-condensing

MECHANICAL SPECIFICATION

Size (LxWxH)	483x380x88 mm
Weight	about 6kg

OVERVIEW

FLD is a laser power supply designed for driving of pulsed flashlamp-pumped solid-state lasers such as Nd:YAG, Er:YAG, Alexandrite etc.

Module contains all necessary to drive standard flashlamp: capacitor charger, simmer supply, capacitor battery, user interface etc. Water cooling system is not included.

SAFETY

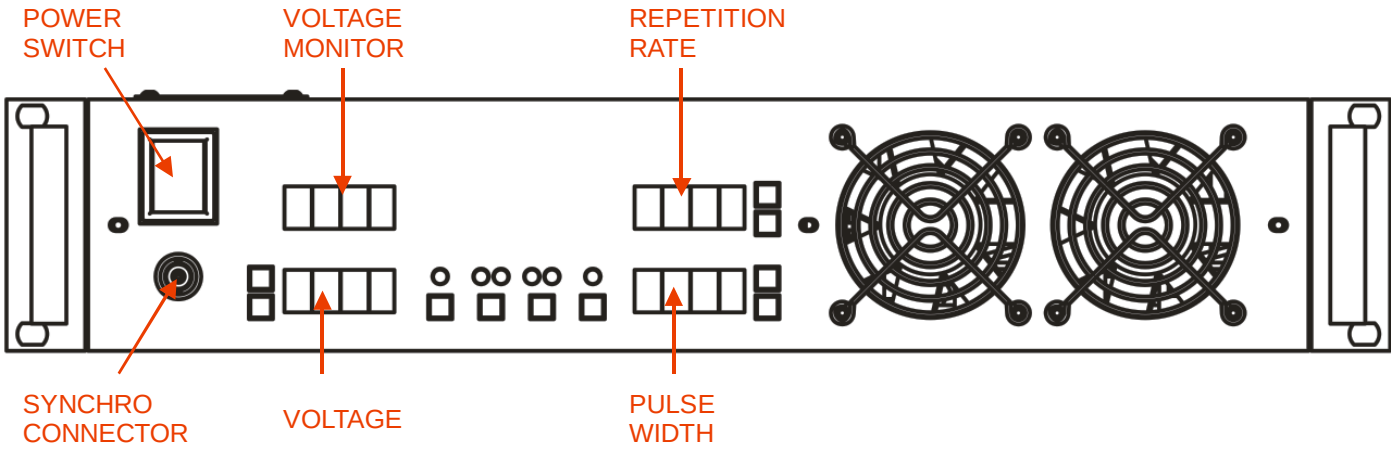
Warning! This equipment produces high voltages that can be very dangerous.
Don't be careless around this equipment

- During operation the protective covers of the equipment must be securely in place and all electrical connections must be properly attached
- Do not operate with disconnected load
- The FLD laser power supply is designed to be properly grounded
- It is the user's responsibility to ensure that personnel are prevented from accidentally contacting the power supply high voltage connectors and cables. **Casual contact could be fatal!**
- After shutdown, do not handle the system output until internal capacitor battery has been completely discharged. Use an appropriate meter to check for complete discharge
- Disconnect the power supply from the mains before making or changing electrical or mechanical connections
- **Don't remove protective covers!** There are no user serviceable parts inside this equipment. Do not self-repair the driver
- Do not turn the driver on if it was already damaged with water, chemicals, mechanical or electrical shock

USER INTERFACE

DESCRIPTION

FRONT PANEL DESCRIPTION



POWER SWITCH – turns module on and off

VOLTAGE – group of 4-digits indicator and two buttons

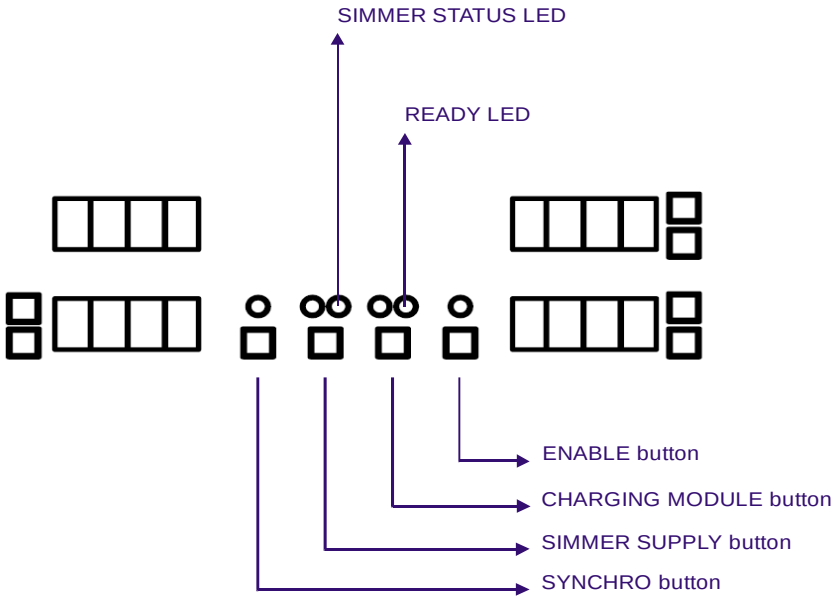
Use this group to set desired output voltage (up to V_{MAX}).

PULSE WIDTH – group of 4-digits indicator and two buttons. Use this group to set desired pulse width (see page 3).

REPETITION RATE – group of 4-digits indicator and two buttons. Use this group to set desired repetition rate (see page 3).

VOLTAGE MONITOR – indicates real voltage capacitor battery is charged to

SYNCHRO CONNECTOR – provides synchronization output signal for communications with other modules. Synchronization signal may be delayed relatively to start of the flashlamp's pulse.



SIMMER SUPPLY button – starts / stops simmer supply. After SIMMER SUPPLY button is pressed, simmer supply continuously tries to strike flashlamp and establish the simmer discharge.

There are two LEDs nearby the SIMMER SUPPLY button. Left one just indicates if SIMMER SUPPLY button is pressed or released. Right one (SIMMER STATUS LED) indicates if the simmer discharge is established at the moment.

Normally it takes just a few seconds to establish simmer discharge and light SIMMER STATUS LED. Elsewise something goes wrong.

CHARGING MODULE button – starts / stops capacitor charging module. After CHARGING MODULE button is pressed capacitor charging module tries to charge internal capacitor battery up to value selected within VOLTAGE group.

There are two LEDs nearby the CHARGING MODULE button. Left one just indicates if CHARGING MODULE button is pressed or released. Right one (READY LED) indicates if capacitors are successfully charged or not at the moment.

Normally it takes 2-3 seconds to charge capacitor battery from zero to Vmax and much less within interpulse interval.

Note: if READY LED doesn't blink between two sequential pulses it means that desired output power (which depends on K0, voltage, pulse width, repetition rate) exceeds maximal output power of the module.

ENABLE button – output of the module is disabled till ENABLE button is on.

Corresponding LED indicates its status.

Note: besides ENABLE button you need to establish simmer discharge, turn the capacitor charging module on and press FOOTSWITCH to get pulse

Warning! If FOOTSWITCH is already pressed when you're pressing ENABLE button module will start operations without any warnings. **Be careful!**

SYNCHRO button – enables / disables output of synchronization signal.
Since the same synchro signal controls Pockels cell driver, this button enables / disables high voltage pulses too.

BACK PANEL DESCRIPTION

MAINS connector (conjugated cable are supplied) – connects module to the mains

FLASHLAMP connectors (conjugated cables supplied) – anode connector is marked with "+", cathode with "-".

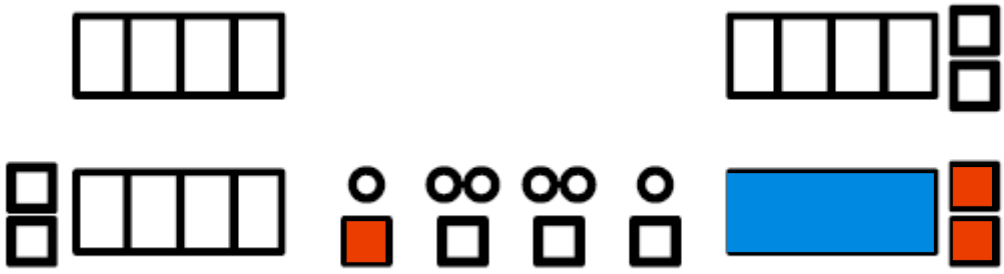
FOOTSWITCH connector (conjugated cable with simple button supplied) – you need to connect to this connector either footswitch or handheld button, or just short-circuit this connector

INTERLOCK connector – you need to connect to this connector some sensors that are allowed to block module's output, or just short-circuit this connector

FUSES – 2x fuses (rating depends on selected maximal output power)

HV OUTPUT connector (conjugated cable supplied) – standard MOLEX MINIFIT connector – the output of embedded Pockels cell driver

SYNCHRONIZATION PULSE DELAY



SPD-MODE

If you need to change synchronization pulse delay you have to enter SPD-MODE.

To enter this mode please press three button marked with red at the same time (*see SPD-MODE picture*).

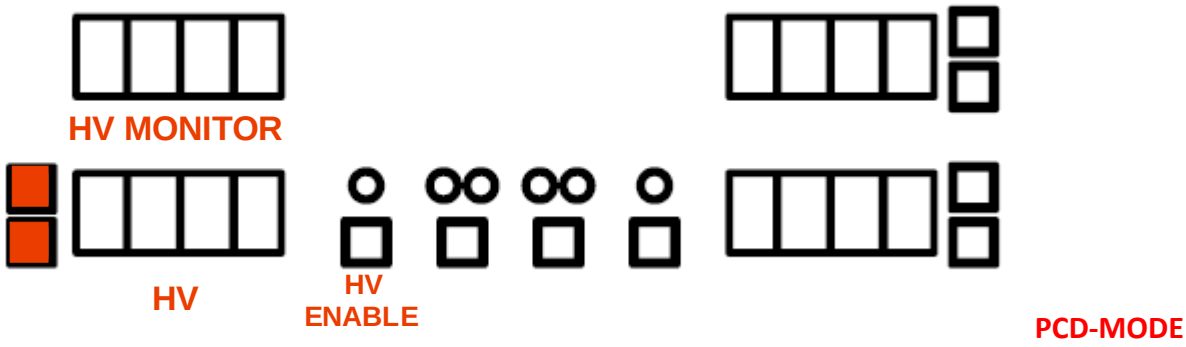
Indicators marked with blue will allow you to change synchronization pulse delay in user-defined range (see page 3).

To return to the main mode please press abovementioned three buttons again.

POCKELS CELL DRIVER

Module may contain embedded Pockels cell driver (of QBD-series). See page 3 for Pockels cell driver part number.

Parameters of the Pockels cell driver may be set in PCD-MODE. To enter this mode press two buttons marked with red at the same time (*see PCD-MODE picture*).



After entering this mode:

HV – use this group to set desired high voltage.

HV MONITOR – indicates measured value of high voltage.

HV ENABLE – press this button to enable / disable high voltage output of Pockels cell driver.

Warning! If you press HV ENABLE button high voltage will be applied at the HV OUTPUT connector. High voltage won't be removed till you press HV ENABLE button again. **Return to the main mode won't remove high voltage from HV OUTPUT connector! Be careful!**

To quit PCD-MODE press two abovementioned buttons again.

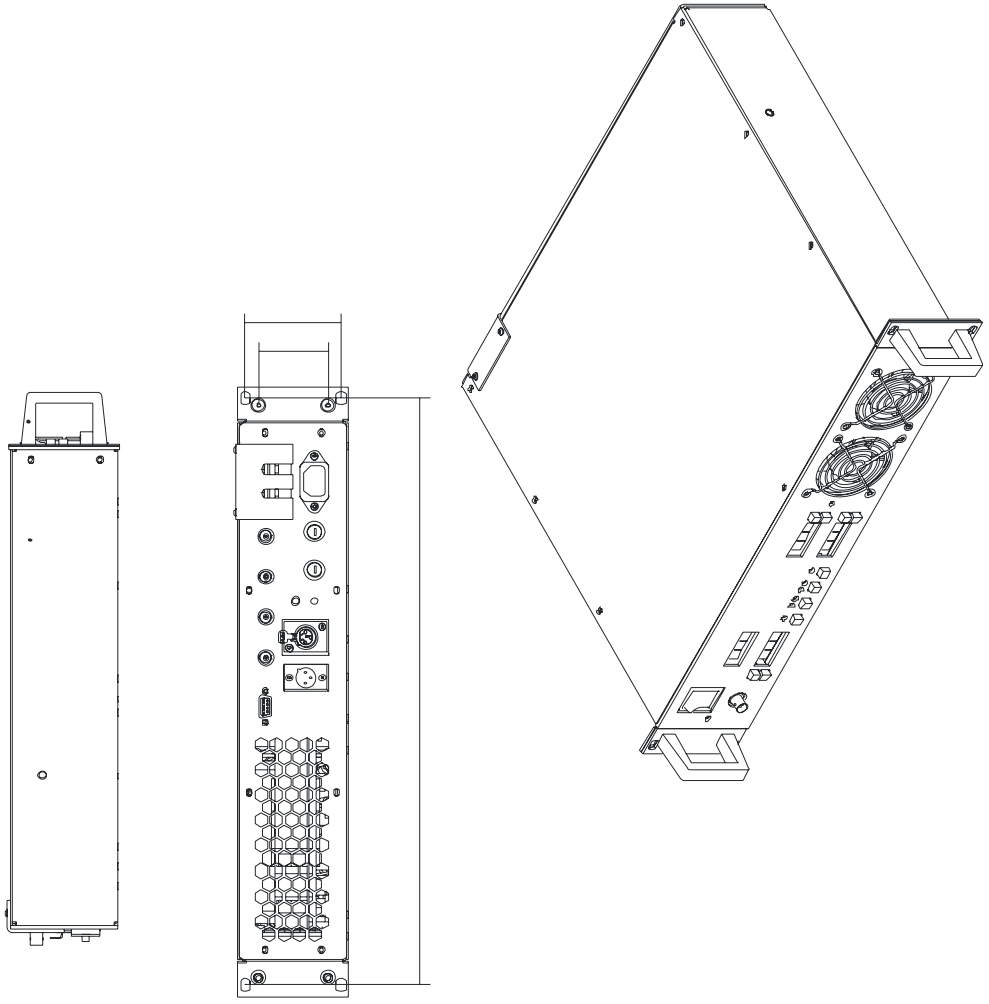
OPERATIONS (FREE-RUNNING)

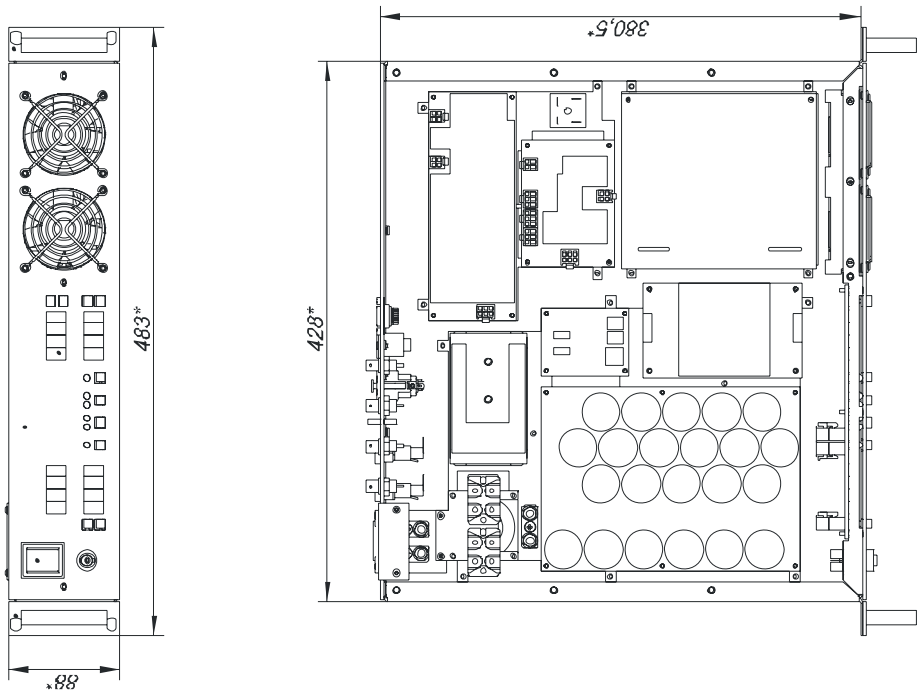
1. Connect flashlamp to the power supply.
2. Connect footswitch (or its alternative) to the power supply.
3. Connect power supply to the mains.
4. Turn on power supply
5. Select parameters you wish to obtain on power supply output
6. Press SIMMER SUPPLY button, wait for SIMMER STATUS LED
7. Press CHARGING MODULE button, wait for READY LED
8. Press ENABLE button
9. Press footswitch. The power supply starts its work.
10. To turn power supply off press ENABLE, CHARGING MODULE, SIMMER SUPPLY buttons again. Then turn power supply off

OPERATIONS (Q-SWITCHING)

1. Connect flashlamp to the power supply. Connect Pockels cell to the power supply.
2. Connect footswitch (or its alternative) to the power supply.
3. Connect power supply to the mains.
4. Turn on power supply
5. Select parameters you wish to obtain on power supply output
6. Go to PCD-MODE
7. Select desired high voltage. Press HV ENABLE button (*This action immediately applies high voltage to the Pockels cell. Be careful!*). Ensure that HV MONITOR changed its state
8. Go out from PCD-MODE
9. Go to SPD-MODE. Select desired q-switched pulse delay. Go out from SPD-MODE
10. Press SYNCHRO button (*q-switched pulses are impossible without this action*)
11. Press SIMMER SUPPLY button, wait for SIMMER STATUS LED
12. Press CHARGING MODULE button, wait for READY LED
13. Press ENABLE button
14. Press footswitch. The power supply starts its work.
15. To turn power supply off press ENABLE, CHARGING MODULE, SIMMER SUPPLY buttons again. Then turn power supply off (no need to turn off Pockels cell driver separately)

DRAWINGS





RS-232 INTERFACE

Module is supplied with RS-232 user interface. D-SUB 9-pin connector is located at the back side of the module. Characteristics of RS-232 interface are given below.

RS-232 connection parameters: 38400 bps, 8 data bit, 1 stop bit, no parity

Command format is: {command} {data (optionally)} {end-of-line}

- Command is 1 character long (see list below)
- Data is ASCII-string, command and data must be separated with space (space symbol)
- End-of-line symbols are \n or \r\n

List of available commands:

- v – voltage (V) – sets voltage
- f – frequency (Hz) – sets frequency
- p – pulse width (us) – sets pulse width
- d – synchro delay (us) – sets synchro delay
- V – returns preset voltage
- F – returns preset frequency
- P – returns preset pulse width
- D – returns preset synchro delay

- s – simmer enable – starts simmer supply if simmer supply is stopped
- s – simmer disable – stops simmer supply if simmer supply is started
- c – ccm enable – starts capacitor charging module if ccm is stopped
- c – ccm disable – stops capacitor charging module if ccm is started
- o – start – starts operations
- o – stop – stops operations
- S – simmer status – returns simmer supply status (enabled/disabled)
- C – ccm status – returns capacitor charging module status (enabled/disabled)
- O – operations status – returns operations status (enabled/disabled)

- 1 – simmer sensor – returns status of internal simmer sensor (is on / is off)
- 2 – ready – returns capacitor charging module status (is ready / not ready)+++
- U – voltage monitor – returns internal voltage monitor
- F – footswitch – returns footswitch status (pressed / released)

Example:

- run HyperTerminal software
- type “v 300”, then press ENTER – it must set voltage to 300 V

When you use self-written software don’t forget end-of-line and space symbols